ITALY.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

22nd October 1915.

NOTES.

(1) *Re-exportation.*—The prohibition of exportation covers re-exportation from warehouse or in discharge of "temporary admission" permits.—*Decree of August 6, 1914.*

(2) *Transit.*—Merchandise, the exportation of which is prohibited, cannot be re-exported to foreign countries under process of transit or train shipment if it has arrived in an Italian port with bills of lading indicating Italy as the original destination, or if there is no clear indication of destination. For this purpose, consignments provided with bills of lading "to order," not indicating by name a foreign (non-Italian) destination, and those having only bills of lading "to bearer," will be considered as destined for the internal use of the State (*i.e.*, in Italy).—*Decree of November 13, 1914.*

(3) The Royal Decree of the 1st August 1914, provided that *exceptions* to the prohibitions of export may be made by the Minister of Finance with the approval of the President of the Council of Ministers and of the Ministers of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, and a further Decree of the 24th November 1914, established a Consultative Committee at the Ministry of Finance, one of the functions of which is to report on such applications for exemptions from prohibitions of exportation as may be submitted for their examination by the Ministry of Finance.

In virtue of a decree of the 17th September 1915, when goods which are, in principle, prohibited to be exported are allowed to be exported under license, a special "concession" tax is levied. Details respecting this tax are given in the notice on pages 47—48 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 7th October.

(4) A Royal Decree of the 10th June, 1915, prohibited the exportation of *articles made wholly or in part from raw material of which the exportation is prohibited or from the products of such materials.* His Majesty's Ambassador at Rome reported on the 4th July that the Italian Minister of Finance had issued to the Italian Customs authorities explanatory instructions with regard to this Decree, from which it appears that, while the absolute prohibition of exportation of all products and manufactures which can serve for military equipment (imposed by the Royal Decree of the 1st August, 1914) still remains in force, the Customs authorities are on their own initiative to apply the regulations contained in the Decree of the 10th June to the products or manufactures which come under the following category :—

1. Goods of all kinds manufactured with *metals* of which the export is prohibited (*e.g.*, copper, tin, zinc., etc.) ;
2. Articles made with *gutta-percha* and *indiarubber* ;
3. Newspaper paper in rolls ;
4. *Medicines and chemical products* any of the ingredients of which are materials of which the export is prohibited, or such products which are in any way prepared by the use of prohibited materials ;
5. Products made from *mineral oils, fats, soaps, and fatty and lubricating materials* ;
6. *Colouring material* containing aniline colours and salts.

As necessity arises, the Ministry of Finance will issue instructions to the Customs in regard to goods which are not comprised in the above-mentioned categories, but in regard to which it is considered necessary to apply the principles of the Decree of the 10th June.

(5) *Liquid fuels : Transport by Sea, etc.*—A Decree of the Lieutenant-General, dated the 18th July, 1915, lays down regulations governing the transport of liquid fuels by sea, and providing for Government supervision in respect of stocks of such materials.

Article 1 of the Decree prohibits until further notice the carriage from the ports, roadsteads, and territorial waters of Italy, of the Italian Colonies, and of the territories occupied by Italy, in any ship, boat, steamer, or other craft, under any flag, of the following goods, however prepared or packed, *viz.*, vegetable oils, animal oils, crude and distilled mineral oils, naphtha, petroleum of all kinds, benzine (petrol) intro-benzine, alcohol, and, in general, all essences (*essenze*) capable of being used in motors. No restriction, however, is imposed on the exportation of vegetable oils, so far as such export has been duly authorised in accordance with the regulations now in force.

Certain modifications of this general prohibition are provided for in Articles 2 and 3 (coastwise carriage, replenishing of stocks in Colonies, etc.).

Articles 4—7 of the Decree deal with the measures taken to obtain information as to stocks of liquid fuel, and the measures of surveillance in respect of such stocks.

Acetic acid and acetates. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Acetone. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]

Acids:—See under the respective headings, *viz.*, Acetic, Carbolic, Nitric, Picric, Salicylic, Sulphuric, and also under the heading Medicines. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Acorns (see Fodder).
Aeroplanes, and parts thereof (see Vehicles).
Alcohol (see Spirit, pure).
Alums (chrome and potash alums). [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Aluminium; sulphate of aluminium. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Ammonia, sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of ammonia, and ammonical salts in general. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Aniline dyes. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Antimony. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Arachides (groundnuts) and their products.
Arms (see Munitions of war).
Articles made wholly or in part from raw material of which the exportation is prohibited, or from the products of such materials. [See Note 4 on page 42.]
Artificial (chemical) manures.
Asbestos and articles thereof.
Bacon.
Barley.
Beetroot pulp.
Benzine (petrol); benzol. [See also Notes 4 and 5 on page 42.]
Bone, horn, and other similar materials, raw.
Bone-fat. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Bran.
Brass and bronze. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Bread and ships' biscuits.
Cables, steel, of high tensile strength.
Calcium carbide; calcium cyanamide. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Camphor of all kinds. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Candles.
Carbolic acid. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Carbonate of Sodium. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Carob beans.
Carriages (see Vehicles).
Cast-iron (scrap); cast-iron, even in castings. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Castor oil, and other vegetable oils. [See also Notes 4 and 5 on page 42.]
Cattle
Cellulose. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Cements.
Cereals, not named. (See also barley, maize, oats, rice, rye, and wheat.)
Ceresin. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Chaff (see Fodder).
Cheese, hard-paste. (See also Foodstuffs.)
Chestnuts.*
Chlorate of potash; potash salts. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Chrome and potash alums; chrome salts. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Clothing and equipment for troops, as well as prepared hides, cloths, and, generally, all materials required for the manufacture of such articles.†

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* Licences to export chestnuts to any destination (except Austria-Hungary and Germany) will be granted up to the amounts exported to the various countries in 1913. [2-10-15.]

† This prohibition was imposed by Royal Decree of the 1st August, 1914. According to a Customs Circular of the 8th August, 1914, it does not apply to tissues of all kinds for women's clothing, fancy stuffs for men's clothing, silk tissues, velvets, plushes, printed cotton tissues, and such coloured cotton tissues as cannot be used for military clothing. On the other hand, bleached or unbleached cotton tissues suitable for the manufacture of men's body linen or bed linen, cloths for military uniforms, tissues for tents, sacks, and tissues for making them, packing cloth of all kinds, and articles of body linen and knitted wares which can be used for military purposes are prohibited to be exported.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Rome reported on the 23rd August, 1915, that the Italian Government have issued instructions to the competent authorities to prohibit the exportation of all woollen manufactures other than light woollen cloths weighing less than 400 grammes per square metre, tissues for embroidery, and fine hosiery of combed wool. The exportation of these goods is permitted only to Allied countries and to countries situated beyond the Straits of Gibraltar and the Suez Canal.

According to a notice published on the 6th September, 1915, the exportation from Italy of cotton yarns of all kinds and of cotton tissues which are non-waterproof and not used for military purposes, may be sonctioned by the Italian Customs authorities if the goods are destined for Allied countries, America, or the countries beyond the Suez Canal. The exportation of waterproof tissues and tissues adapted for military purposes may, in exceptional cases, be allowed by the competent Ministry upon presentation of a formal application, subject to the restrictions laid down with regard to the place of destination.

Coal.
Cocoa in the bean. (See also Foodstuffs.)
Cocoanut oil, and other vegetable oils. [See also Notes 4 and 5 on page 42.]
Coffee.*
Coin.
Colophany and other resins.
Copper; copper sulphate. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Copra. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Cotton and cotton waste, bleached and unbleached. [As regards cotton yarns and certain cotton tissues, see Note † on page 43.]
Cylinders for compressed gas.
Dirigibles and spare parts thereof. (See Vehicles.)
Donkeys.
Dyes, aniline. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Edible pastes, such as macaroni and vermicelli.
Eggs.
Equipment and clothing for troops, as well as prepared hides, and, generally, all materials required for the manufacture of such articles. [See Note † on page 43.]
Explosives (included under Munitions of war, *q. v.*).
Feculæ.
Ferro-alloys (see under Iron).
Fertilisers (manures), chemical.
Fish, fresh, in brine, or preserved in any way.
Fish oils and fish grease.
Flour and meal.
Fodder:—Acorns, olive-husks and all other products suitable for feeding animals (including offals of cereals, chaff, rice husks and grape kernels).
Food preserves prepared with or containing any proportion of articles of which the export is prohibited. (See also Foodstuffs.)
Foodstuffs—all fresh or preserved foodstuffs.
[NOTE.—The various foodstuffs specified in this list, *e.g.*, bacon, eggs, flour, meat, etc., have been definitively prohibited by Royal Decrees. On the 10th June, 1915, the prohibition was extended to cover all fresh or preserved foodstuffs which had not previously been prohibited.]
Glycerine. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Gold bullion and coin.
Grape kernels (see Fodder).
Graphite.† (See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Groundnuts (arachides) and their products.
Gutta-percha (raw). [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Hæmatite and other iron ore. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Hay.
Hemp, raw.‡
Hides, prepared (see Clothing and equipment for troops).
Hides and skins, raw (but excluding goat and lamb skins, whether raw or tanned, for glovemaking).§
Horn, bone, and other similar materials, raw.
Horses.
Indiarubber (see Rubber).
Iron and steel plates coated with tin or zinc. [See also Nore 4 on page 42.]
Iron ores (hæmatite and other); iron pyrites; iron metallic alloys‖; cast-iron even in castings; scrap iron and steel. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]

* The exportation of coffee lying in free deposit has been authorized up to 15 per cent of the amounts now stored, and to 50 per cent of any future quantities deposited.—(*October* 23, 1914.)

† The exportation of graphite will be permitted when the usual application is made and the Italian Government is satisfied that the graphite will not be re-exported. [12-6-15.]

‡ A notification respecting the scheme for dealing with applications for licenses to ship hemp from Italy to the United Kingdom was published in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 7th October 1915 (page 22).

§ The Italian Government have found it necessary to refuse to allow the export (even in the form of exchanges) of all hides, except goat and lamb skins, either raw or tanned without the hair on. [31-7-15.]
The Italian Government are unable to allow the exportation of fresh light hides. [25-5-15.]
No restriction is imposed on the exportation of fur skins or furriers' work. [20-7-15.]

‖ According to Italian excise regulations, metallic iron alloys include ferromanganese containing more than 30 per cent of manganese, ferrosilicon-manganese containing more than 30 per cent of silicon and manganese together, ferro-aluminium, containing more than 10 per cent of aluminium, ferrochrome containing more than 10 per cent of chrome, ferrosilicon containing more than 4 per cent of silicon and ferrotungsten. Spiegeleisen is also covered by the prohibition.

Jute, raw; jute sacks, etc. (See Note † on page 43.)
Lard.
Lead. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Leather (prepared hides) (see Clothing and equipment for troops).
Lubricating materials. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Macaroni and vermicelli.
Machine tools.
Maize.
Manganese and manganese ore. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Manures, chemical.
Margarine (included under Tallow, vegetable and animal).
Materials, lubricating. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Materials for the manufacture of clothing and equipment for troops.*
Materials, rubber-lined. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Material, sanitary, in general. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Meal and flour.
Meat, fresh (including frozen); salted meat, and meat of all kinds, in whatever way preserved (including tinned meat).
Medicines and sanitary material in general. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Medicinal instruments and articles.
Mica, (raw, in sheets or worked in any form.
Motor-boats (see Ships); motor-cars (see Vehicles).
Mules.
Munitions of war, namely: guns, rifles, carbines, revolvers, pistols, swords and other arms (fire-arms or side-arms) of all kinds, munitions of war, military equipment of every sort, and, in general, everything which, without further manipulation, can be of immediate use for military or naval armaments.
Naphthalene and its nitro-derivatives. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Nickel and its alloys. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Nitrate of ammonia; nitrate of potassium; nitrate of sodium. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Nitric acid. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Oats.
Offals of cereals (see Fodder).
Oils:—Fish oils, Lubricating materials, Petroleum and petrol, Turpentine oil, Vegetable oils (including castor oil, cocoanut oil, and palm oil). [See also Notes 4 and 5 on page 42.]
Oilcake from nuts and other materials.
Oilseeds; oilseed cakes.
Ores, metallic.
Palm oil and other vegetable oils. [See also Notes 4 and 5 on page 42.]
Paraffin†. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Pastes, edible, such as vermicelli and macaroni.
Peroxides, metallic. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Petroleum; petrol. [See also Notes 4 and 5 on page 42.]
Picric acid. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Pigs.
Pigeons, live.
Potatoes.
Potassium nitrate; chlorate of potash; potash salts; potash alums. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Poultry.
Pulse.
Pyrites.
Rags of all kinds.
Railways, portable (including both rails and cars).
Rattans (prohibited under heading "Timber").
Resins (colophany and other).
Rice‡; rice husks (see Fodder.)
Rubber (raw indiarubber); rubber-lined materials. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Rye.
Sacks and sack-cloth. (See Note * on page 43.)

* See note † on page 43.
† It is understood that the prohibition applies to all refined paraffin, including paraffin wax.
‡ The Italian Government have agreed to the exportation of rice up to an amount of 50,000 tons for the three remaining months of the year. [11-10-15.]

Salicylic acid. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Sanitary materials in general. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Scrap-iron (fragments of wrought or cast iron and steel). [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Semolina.
Sheep.
Ships of all kinds on the Italian register; vessels, boats, and craft of all kinds for use in harbours and for coast traffic, and fishing boats, tugs, solvage ships, etc.; pleasure boats, motor-boats for uses other than those indicated above.
Ships' biscuit.
Silicon. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Skins (see under Hides).
Soap, ordinary, saponaceous fats, and any substances derived from or mixed with them. [See Note 4 on page 42.]
Sodium carbonate; sodium nitrate. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Spiegeleisen (see under Iron metallic alloys).
Spirit, pure. [See also Notes 4 and 5 on page 42.]
Stearine. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Steel plates, scrap steel, (see Iron). [See also Note 4 on pape 42.]
Steel cables of high tensile strength.
Straw.
Sugar.
Sulphate of ammonia, and ammoniacal salts in general; sulphate of aluminium; sulphate of copper. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Sulphur.* [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Sulphuric acid: sulphuric anhydride. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Tallow, vegetable and animal. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Tanning extracts†; tanning materials of all kinds.
Tar. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Timber (including timber specially adapted for aeronautic construction).
Tin (including salts and other preparations of tin). [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Tinplates (see Iron and steel plates).
Turpentine oil (*acqua da ragia*). [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Tyres (see Vehicles).
Valonia.
Vaseline. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Vegetable oils. [See also Notes 4 and 5 on page 42.]
Vegetables, dry (see Pulse); vegetables, fresh.
Vehicles of all kinds,‡ including aeroplanes and dirigibles, as well as separate motors and spare parts belonging to them including tyres), rubber-lined materials, cylinders for compressed gas, steel cables of high tensile strength, and timber specially adapted for aeronautic construction.
Vermicelli and macaroni.
Weapons. (See Munitions of war).
Wheat.
Wool:—merino wool and all other kinds of wool.
Woollen goods (see Note* on page 43).
Woollen waste; woollen rags (see under Rags).
Zinc. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]

* In general no difficulty will be placed in the way of sulphur being exported from Sicily to the United Kingdom. [12-8-15.]

† The demands of the Italian home market do not permit of any exceptions being made from the prohibition of the exportation of tanning extracts. [9-10-15.]

‡ Motar bicycles and their parts do not fall under the prohibition of exportation.